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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, AUGUST 23, 1879.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

There will be a rally of New York Rep-

ublicans this evening at the Sovereigns of

Industry Hall, No. 510 Eleventh street, at

7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing

for the ensuing campaign. It is proper to

say that it is important to save the Nation

from Democratic rule, and that New York

is the pivotal State in that endeavor, here

every New York voter here and elsewhere

should bear a noble part in this laudable

endeavor. Let every true Republican who

votes in the Empire State, and resides here,

put in an appearance this evening and help

whoop up the cause.

BARRETT, having squelched DIXON,

the boss bull-dozing of Yazoo, is now entitled

to the belt. But how long will he wear it?

THEY say that Independentism down in

Mississippi means Republicanism. Perhaps

it does, for Republicanism means death

down that way.

COFFEE-POT WALLACE's committee has

discovered another batch of bull-dozing

evidence up North. But it came in the

shape of press dispatches from Mississippi.

NARROWED down to a fine point the

Narragansett Pier affair has resulted only

in a wide-spread advertisement of BILLING-

ton's restaurant—only this and nothing

more.

THAT JEFF DAVIS will, if he lives long

enough, succeed Senator BRUCE of Missis-

sippi, is now a foregone conclusion. If he

is to be elected to that high office, he is not

also "eligible" to the Presidency?

SOME of the Southern Democratic news-

papers, notably the Montgomery (Ala.)

Adv., insist that CORNH, the Manhat-

tan beach Jew-later, is a brother-in-law of

General GRANT. He well stuck to it, in

some communities, as good as the truth.

CAPTAIN DIXON had withdrawn his with-

drawal from the canvass for the sheriffship of

Yazoo County, where he was killed. This

fact is entirely ignored by the Democratic

press in discussing his foul murder, and

they assume that he was out of politics,

when, in fact, he was deeper in than ever.

MR. MORGAN who was represented by the

Post, the justifier of DIXON's murder, as the

man who "married a mulatto woman and

"engaged in politics as a vocation, identify-

ing himself with the negroes," &c., paid

his respects to his traitor, and invited him

to a dish of crow, which he ate as tamely as

though half a dozen Mississippi "persuaders"

had been pointed at him. Morgan knew

that brutality and cowardice usually reside

under the same jacket.

THE eternal post-office question has as-

sumed a new form out in Logansport, Ind.

The postmaster there belongs to the Pres-

byterian Church, and the "Sunday man-

agement" having broken loose in that locality,

he has been requested to keep the post-

office closed on the Sabbath. If he keeps it

open, it is argued, he cannot expect to re-

tain his position in the church, and if he

closes it he will fail of his duty as a public

officer. The alternative is thus presented to

him of being a Presbyterian or a postmaster.

And he has selected the latter.

Now it is proposed by the Atlanta (Ga.)

Constitution that the Governor of Mississippi

"shall, if necessary," call upon the Govern-

"ment for troops to suppress the outbreaks,"

in Yazoo County, in that State. Such a

proposition as this, coming as it does from

a Democratic source, carries with it volumes

of argument to show the soundness of the

so-called buy-sell policy of the Republican

party. Perhaps it was the failure of Pres-

ident GRANT to favorably respond to Gov-

ernor ARNOLD's call for troops in 1874 that en-

couraged the germ of these "outbreaks" so

that they have now grown into the most

colossal proportions.

THE bull-dozers of Mississippi are now

turning their attention to the Vicksburg

Herald. It denounces the Yazoo outrage in

fitting terms, and the Yazoo people who

if in no other—for the Democracy of to-day, under the able and congenial leadership of the South, is a party of violence, disorder, mob-rule and crime. But the Democratic press of the West, particularly in Ohio, has followed the lead of the New York World in denouncing this murder. This course is the more polite of the two, if not so honest, for the influence of the latest assassination cannot fail under the circumstances to militate against the possibility of Democratic success in the pending campaigns.

In speaking of the Yazoo murder, the Charleston News and Courier says: "The Southern people at large are in no degree answerable either for the so-called bull-dozing or the killing."

This is the felon's plea, but it will no more avail the Democratic portion of the people of the South than the plea of not guilty does the convicted murderer. The entire Democratic party of the South are responsible for bull-dozing and murder, for its members have practiced it for years upon white and colored Republicans, without rebuke, until one of their own members has fallen a victim to the barbarous practice. Nobody else but the Democrats are responsible for it; but they are, for they have encouraged it until the curse has come home to roost.

**SHERMAN AND SCHURZ.**  
The Baltimore Sun gives a boost to the Sherman boom, so to speak, by declaring the allegiance of Secretary SCHURZ to the Presidential cause of Secretary SHERMAN. It comes of an interview between a warm admirer of General Grant and Secretary SCHURZ, in which he took occasion to intimate that he "felt as if he was what is known as a Stalwart," but "should have to oppose GRANT should he be nominated." This is outspoken, and tells the country in substance that if the personal prejudices of CARL SCHURZ, created by his interference with his personal ambitions, are not consulted and deferred to, the afore-said SCHURZ stands ready to flit himself out of the Republican party as he did in 1873. This is well, per se, but it is not likely to have much influence on the determinations of the Republican party in National convention. The Republican party was stronger in 1873 without him than in 1876 with him in its camp, and history will repeat itself in 1880, should circumstances make it necessary for SCHURZ again to betray the Republican interest. Hence there is no weeping should Secretary SCHURZ carry his malevolent threat into execution.

However, Schurz's malign threat toward GRANT, who may not be a candidate, is not half as bad as his declaration in favor of SHERMAN, who possibly may be, attended by the assumption that it was Schurz who invented the Secretary of the Treasury as a candidate. These two circumstances, publicly known, will prove to SHERMAN the heaviest load he could possibly carry, and the most disastrous to his prospects. We regret this early giving away of Secretary SHERMAN's outcast as a candidate, for it must prejudice him to have it known that Secretary SCHURZ is the architect of his Presidential failure. Much as we respect Secretary SHERMAN and highly as we appreciate his political character, an alliance with CARL SCHURZ, the betrayer of Republican principles, and the mere adventurer in politics, would attach a blemish to his cause that it would be difficult to overlook. Indeed, this public declaration of SCHURZ's adherence to Secretary SHERMAN will prove more disastrous to his cause than anything else which could happen to him, except for him to become, like SCHURZ, a mere trickster in politics. The following declaration of SCHURZ that "he does not know that SHERMAN will succeed, but he feels that he has at least gained his object," which is the defeating of GRANT, shows the character and animus of the man, and his utter want of principle as a politician. If SHERMAN stood more than an even chance in the race, the public espousal of his cause by SCHURZ will inevitably ruin it. In this we speak whereof we know—for the people have no respect for traitors to principle, nor for men whose party attachments are measured by their personal ambitions.

**AND YET THEY ARE NOT HAPPY.**  
Bishop HALL must have had a faint glimpse of the politics and politicians of 1870 and '80 when he wrote—  
The malcontent is never well, full nor fasting, and though he abounds with complaints, and yet nothing disquiet him but the present, for what he condemns while it is once past, he magnifies and strives to recall it out of the jaws of time. What he hath he seeth not, his eyes are so taken up with what he wants; and what he sees he careth not to see, because he cares so much for that which is not.  
In glancing over the papers which have been peculiarly noted for their aversion to General GRANT for a third term since his interview with the Viceroy of China, we are led to exclaim with SHAKESPEARE, "What's more miserable than discontent?" Every third term, every national political battle of General GRANT—every ambitious rival for the Presidency—in fact, it would seem everybody—when the utterances of his interview with the Chinese dignitary were given to the world in all their fullness and sincerity, should have been made happy. But it appears that they are not. They now criticize his sincerity and convey the idea that the CHINA of their fears and ambitions is, to use a common phrase, "playing possum." Their fears will not down, and hence they are now engaged in vexing their own and the public mind over them, when they should be sieging Athens of joy in full chorus.

The great trouble with all these people is that there is a dawning suspicion in their minds that they have been reckoning with the wrong man and that their fears and hopes have not been correctly based, and hence may not in the end fully subserve their purposes and ambitions. Very likely there is something in this. We have often thought so within the last four years. General GRANT has very little to do with his own destiny in this matter. He may express ever so strongly and positively his aversion to again assuming the cares, duties and responsibilities of the Presidency—and be ever so sincere in his utterances of that aversion, if the popular sense and will under the exigencies of the times shall still sternly in another direction he may feel impelled to yield. If, under past mistakes in our policies, it shall be discovered that the rebellion is not crushed and dead, if secession still lurks in the

asserted doctrine of State sovereignty—if the Republican party has been crushed out of the South by an unfortunate attempt at reconciliation and "pacification" by "giving to the enemy offices and other advantages, until the spirit of the war is revived and its issues are presented afresh with confronting menace, if the war measures, out of which came freedom and enfranchisement to the slave, and an acknowledgment of the right of the Federal power to guard the ballot-box from outrage and fraud in Federal elections are to be wiped out, as threatened—we say if such perils inspire the public mind with the belief that the National welfare can best be subserved by the election of General GRANT as President for another term in 1880, then will be the time for him to say to an imperilled nation, "I positively and irrevocably decline to serve 'my country for another term.' Then there will be pertinency and potency in the voice of the beleaguered statesman. The time has not arrived for General GRANT to positively decline an honor that has not yet been proffered him by his countrymen, and which may not be, unless the National safety shall strongly demand it. It is the part of propriety and duty to wait until the popular voice has been consulted and expressed on this subject before too much trouble is taken to fight that which may prove only the phantom of a disordered imagination.

It would add nothing to the stature of General GRANT's glory, or to his happiness, to be placed in the Presidency again—but it might add much to the future peace, welfare and prosperity of our common country to place him there, though in disregard of his expressed aversion for the cares and responsibilities of the place. There are times when sacrifices must be made for the popular welfare, and if this should prove to be one of those periods, the sacrifice must be made—and no patriot knows how to better make it than the man who received the sword of rebellion when it surrendered to the National power.

**THE SKIES BRIGHT IN IOWA.**  
Latest reports from Iowa indicate an excellent feeling among the Republicans of that State. A short and vigorous campaign from the stump has been determined upon. It will open on the 9th of September, which will give one month for active work. Governor GRANT, the present efficient and popular executive and candidate for re-election, writes to a friend in this city, under date of the 15th inst., that the Greenback vote promises to be much less than last year, and that he confidently looks for a Republican majority on the State ticket of from twenty-five to forty thousand. While there will be fusion in some cases between Democrats and Greenbackers on local candidates, separate tickets for State officers will probably be kept up to the close of the canvass. Iowa Republicans, we judge, are not well pleased with the fact that last year their long-time solid delegation in Congress was broken by the election of two Greenbackers, and they will this fall, so far as is possible in a mere State election, wipe out the disgrace.

**DAYTON RULE AND HOME RULE.**  
It is a little strange that many of the late so-called Independent press of the North, some of whom have recently returned to the Republican fold, should now make such a to-do, whatever that means, regarding the late Yazoo murder. Captain DIXON, the unfortunate victim of that affair, was a Democrat who had earned his prominence by the murder of scores of Republicans; but over his bloody exploits the newspapers in question attempted no moralizing. On the contrary, they sneered at those "Bloody-Shirt" organs who did moralize over them, and who were "fearful enough to see that his course in 1875-76 could only be followed by murderers anarchy in later years unless it was quelled. To show what kind of man he was in those days, it is only necessary to refer again to the fact that his vigorous services as a political assassin received such marked approval from his fellow Democrats that they joined in presenting him with a massive silver pitcher, bearing this memorable inscription:  
To  
The Bravest of the Brave.  
Presented to him by his Democratic fellow-citizens of Yazoo County, as a humble testimonial of their high appreciation of his brilliant services in the redemption of the county from Republican rule in 1875.  
We simply add that if the same amount of criticism and attention had been paid in years gone by to the wholesale assassinations which earned for him the title of "the Bravest of the Brave" that is now being paid to his murder, it would, perhaps, have been better for the Republican party. Certain it is that if the public sentiment of the North had not been misled by these journalistic sneers at the Bloody Shirt, all of whom accepted that emblem as the rallying-standard of an impossible Third-Term scheme for General GRANT, the law-abiding voters of Mississippi would to-day be protected by United States bayonets in their rightful control of the affairs of that State. We say this boldly and without fear of criticism, for we submit that Bayonet Rule which represses wholesale assassination and outrage is far preferable to House Rule which encourages them.

**ANOTHER ENEMY IN THE FIELD.**  
It is safe to say that if one wanted to wage war with very little risk of losing it, his chance for doing so would be in betting that every man who has had anything to do with TILDEN in money matters outside of a charmed circle of peculiar friends, has in some degree been cheated by him. We now find CYRUS W. FIELD charging the Oge with some irregularity, if not outright rascality, in a recent business matter with him. FIELD resorts to the New York World as the avenue of sending forth his displeasure against TILDEN to the outer world.  
In that he states that he cannot express his disgust for the conduct of SAMUEL J. TILDEN concerning certain business transactions relative to the New York Elevated Railroad Company. The reporter called upon Mr. FIELD to learn the truth of rumors concerning the aversion of former intimate personal and business relations between Mr. TILDEN and Mr. FIELD. The latter declined to give the reasons for their differences, but again and again declared in the course of the conversation that he was utterly disgusted with TILDEN's actions. Mr. FIELD said he declined giving his reasons because a law suit against TILDEN was not in prospect, in which Mr. F. would be the principal witness, but not the complainant. All that could be learned was that while Mr. Field was absent in Europe TILDEN did some action which

has destroyed all of Mr. F.'s faith in his honor, and that Mr. T. has sold out all his interest in the E. vated Railroad. The interview in the World closes as follows:  
"Mr. F. (rising)—Well, sir, I repeat that I cannot express my disgust for his conduct. I don't mind saying, furthermore, that I am now fully prepared to believe that he knew everything about those either dispatches. Remember, and you may say it in the World as often as you please, that nothing under heaven would tempt me to have any more dealings with SAMUEL J. TILDEN."  
Not the least curious feature of this publication is the fact that it appears in the World, whose former advocacy of Mr. TILDEN was peculiarly enthusiastic.

The present demoralized condition of the Republican party in that State is a guarantee of its overwhelming defeat, if the Democrats will stop bickering, unite on a candidate for Governor, and go to work.  
This assertion and admission we find in the columns of the Democratic organ—a false assertion, for the Republicans of the Empire State are not demoralized; and a truthful admission, for the Democrats thereof are irreparably divided and given over to bickering, crimination and recrimination. The Republicans will nominate their candidate for Governor in due time, after a wholesome and purifying discussion of the merits and demerits of the several aspirants for that honor, and then turn in and elect him. But the Democrats—Tammany and anti-Tammany, Kellyites and Tildenites—are quarreling among themselves, and threatening to bolt; swearing they will bolt, and all that sort of thing. And, we remark in the light of experience, New York is about the only State in the Union where such Democratic threats are likely to be carried into effect. If TILDEN carries the convention KELLY will see to it that he does not carry the election, for that would prevent his nomination in 1880. These palpable facts show clearly the present situation as regards the two parties in New York. If the Opposition can worry any consolation out of them they are welcome to it.

**WAR ANNIVERSARIES.**  
Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.  
AUGUST 23—Confederate coast-guard seized the light-house and other Government property at Key Biscayne, Fla. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, called on the women of the State for contributions of clothing, blankets, &c., for the Confederate army.  
AUGUST 23—Four hundred rebels attacked the train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Corinth, Miss., and destroyed it; eight rebels were killed; two Unionists were taken prisoner. A train on the Winchester Railroad was destroyed by the Guerrillas. The battle resulted in the capture of the rebels, who succeeded in crossing the river in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, upon which engagement ensued, which resulted in the rebels being driven across Grant River. General Pope subsequently fell back to Warrenton and Sulphur Springs. Skirmish at Big Hill, Ky.; the National troops retreated to Richmond, Ky.  
AUGUST 23—General Blunt, with 6,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas and offered battle to the rebels, 11,000 strong, under Cooper and Steele. After a faint show of resistance the rebels fled in confusion, abandoning all their property; Blunt in pursuit. General Gillmore opened his "Swamp Angel" on Charleston at 12 o'clock midnight. Skirmish at Lafayette, Tenn.; four rebels killed and seven wounded.  
AUGUST 23—The rebel garrison in Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, surrendered unconditionally to the Federal troops took possession, however, the rebels destroyed or injured many of the guns and other property surrendered.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
How the Exodus is Promoted—Other Matters.  
To the Editor of the National Republican:  
Sir: Although the exodus question is not very actively canvassed in Orangeburg County, yet the colored people are meditating strongly to leave this region during the coming fall season. This purpose on the part of the colored people is not the result of impulse, nor are they actuated solely because of the late change in political government. Two hundred years of wrong and oppression, ameliorated only by the strong arm of the Federal Government, which to-day seems paralyzed for their protection, stare them in the face. The civil war made them free. The amendments to the Constitution more fully established their right to enjoy their citizenship, and gave them the right of suffrage. The war also stripped their former masters of the involuntary service of their slaves in making good the Constitution. In Orangeburg County, a few more revenue officers, suspected of being Union men, as they recently did in the case of the late Governor, and a few more poor old negroes or two as they did last week in Arkansas—if they only attend to these things and do them properly, the Democratic cause may be considered fairly well under way.

**Two Democratic Victories.**  
[Columbus Sunday Herald.]  
The Democracy have gained two victories recently. They've carried Kentucky, and 300 of them armed with shotguns have compelled H. M. Dixon, an independent candidate for sheriff of Yazoo County, to withdraw from the canvass. If they will now kill another poor girl dead, they will have secured the election of a few more revenue officers, suspected of being Union men, as they recently did in the case of the late Governor, and a few more poor old negroes or two as they did last week in Arkansas—if they only attend to these things and do them properly, the Democratic cause may be considered fairly well under way.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
Summer Theatre Company.  
A week which has been unequalled in the quality of the entertainment offered, will close to-night at the Cornhill. All who like a variety show of the best class should attend.  
DEED.  
DRUMMOND.—On Thursday, August 22, 1879, at 9:45 P. M., of consumption, MRS. ELLEN DIXON, widow of J. H. Dixon, deceased, at her late residence, 1210 Broadway, New York City. Burial from Trinity Church, corner Third and C streets, New York City, on Friday, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. Lawrence, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, August 22, at 9:45 P. M., of consumption, MRS. ELLEN DIXON, widow of J. H. Dixon, deceased, at her late residence, 1210 Broadway, New York City. Burial from Trinity Church, corner Third and C streets, New York City, on Friday, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. Lawrence, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, August 22, at 9:45 P. M., of consumption, MRS. ELLEN DIXON, widow of J. H. Dixon, deceased, at her late residence, 1210 Broadway, New York City. Burial from Trinity Church, corner Third and C streets, New York City, on Friday, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. Lawrence, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, August 22, at 9:45 P. M., of consumption, MRS. 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